

CiC Life First - Walk the Talk

DfS in Temporary Works

19 March 2025

Hong Kong – Temporary Works forum (HK-TWf) 香港 – 臨時工程論壇

TW Failure





2024,10.3

TW Failure

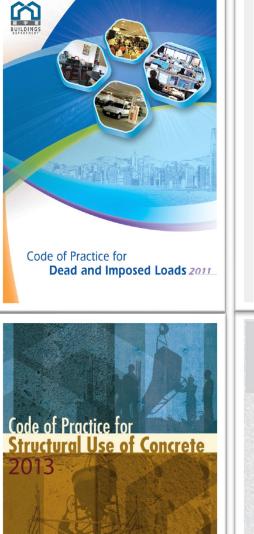


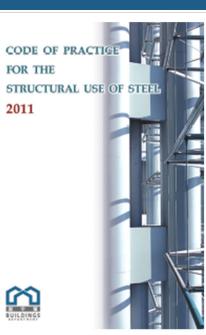


Permanent Works Design Information



ICE





STRUCTURES

DESIGN MANUAL for Highways and Railways

> Highways Department The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

Code of Practice for Precast Concrete Construction 2016







The Institution of Structural Engineers

Code of Practice for Temporary Works Procedures



- TW Procedures
- BS5975



Temporary Works Forum HK





http://www.twforum.org.hk



Civil Engineering

Civil Engineering • hong kong



PROPRIETARY FALSEWORK SYSTEMS



Temporary Steel Platforms

A guide to good practice



Publication Published by HK Temporary Works Forum (HK-TWf) 2018

Proprietary Falsework Systems A guide to good practice



Reinforcement Cage Design & Construction A guide to good practice

Publication Published by Hong Kong Temporary Works Forum (HK-TWf) Published October 2019 Issue 1









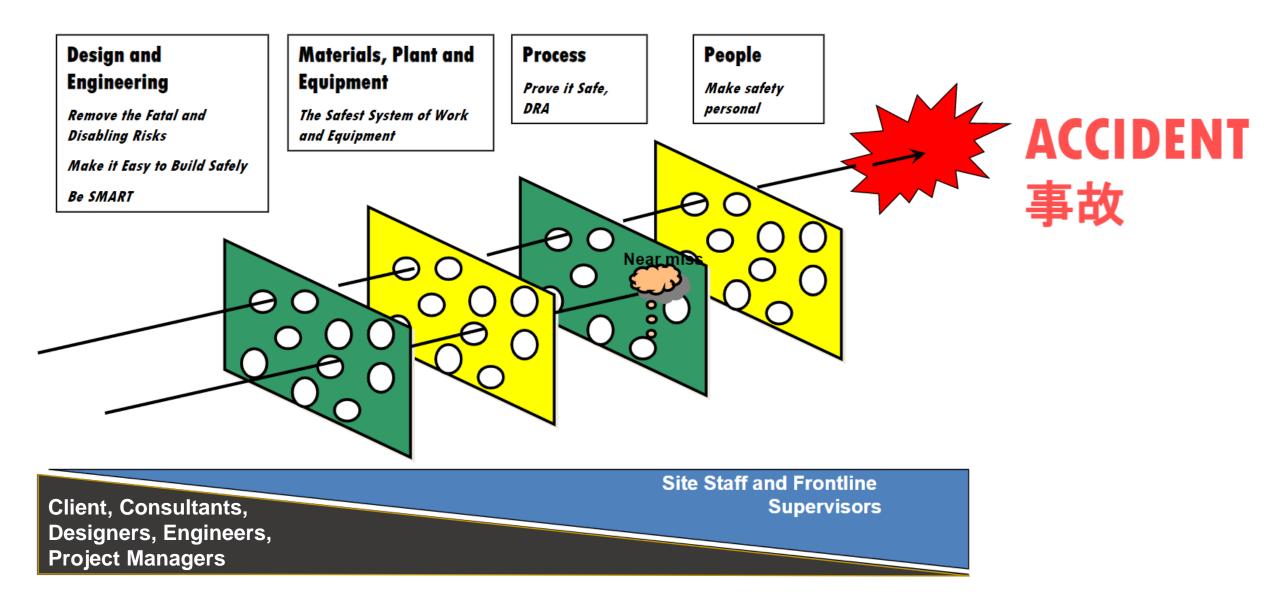
Temporary Works Management Plan

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March 2023

Swiss Cheese Models





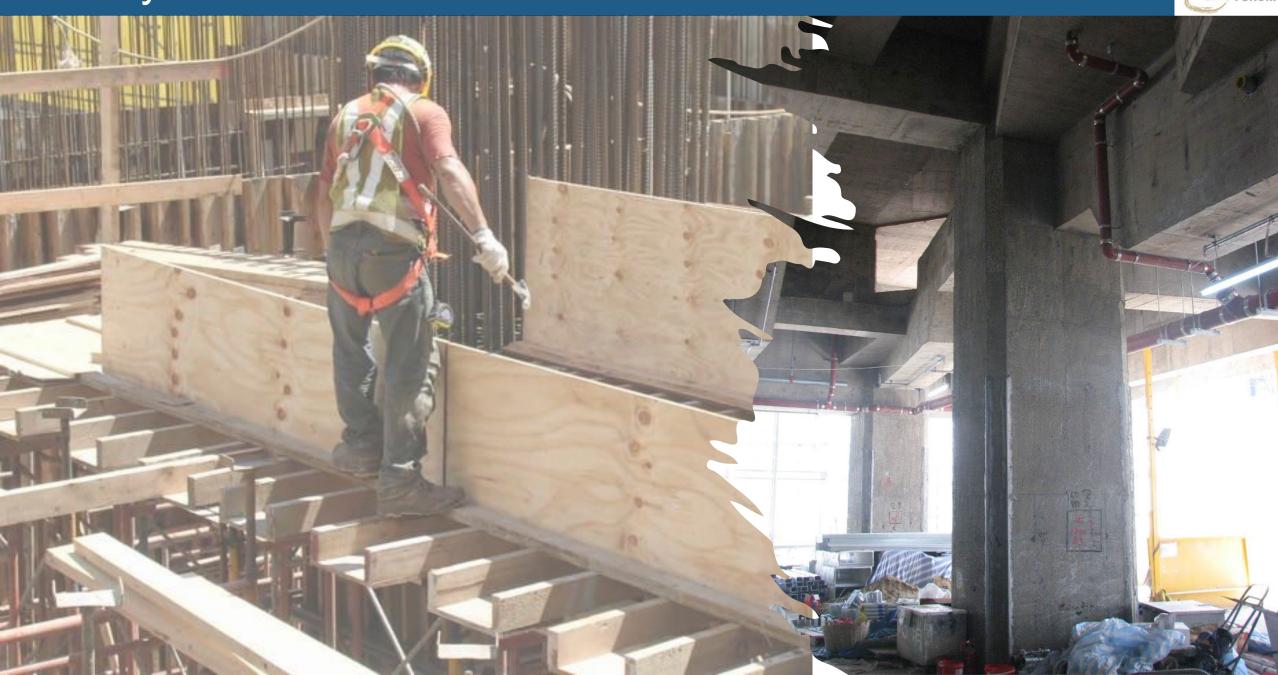
Industry Mindset





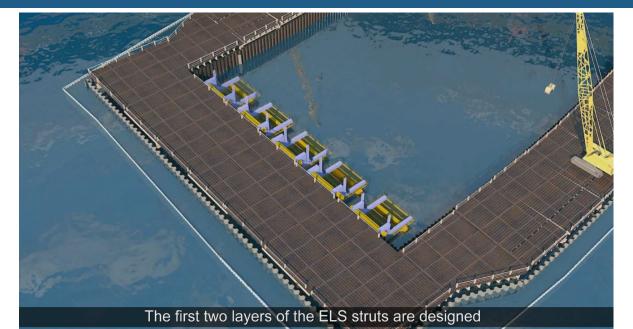
Industry Mindset





DfS on TW: Innovative Engineering - Making it Easier to Build







- DfMA Reduce risks; Like a factory repeated operations in a safe & controlled manner
- No welding. No working at height. No working above water
- Saving of hiring pontoons & lifting plants
- Environmental friendly
- Resolved technical issues
- Re-Use of Modular ELS

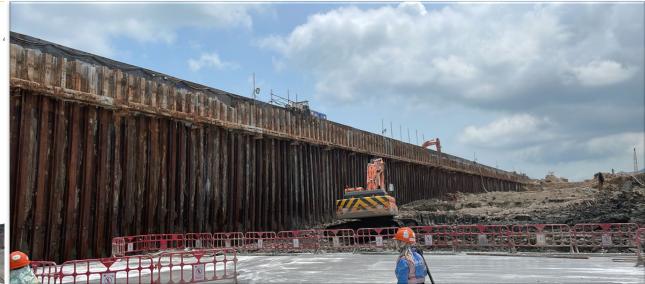


DfS on TW: Innovative Engineering - Making it Easier to Build

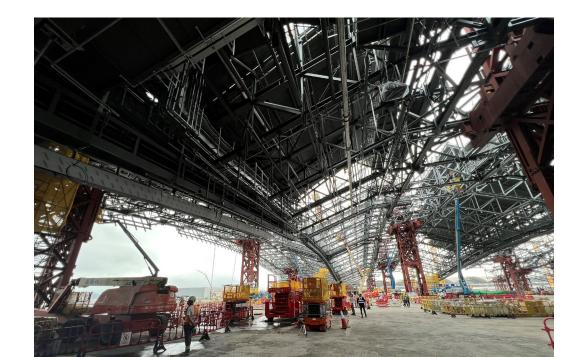
















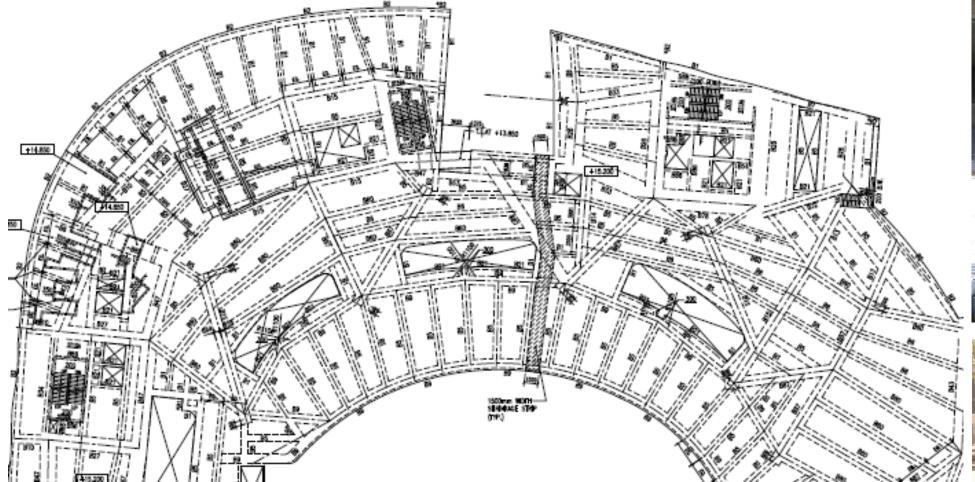
DfS on Temporary Works – Standardization, Modular ELS





Making it Easier to Build?



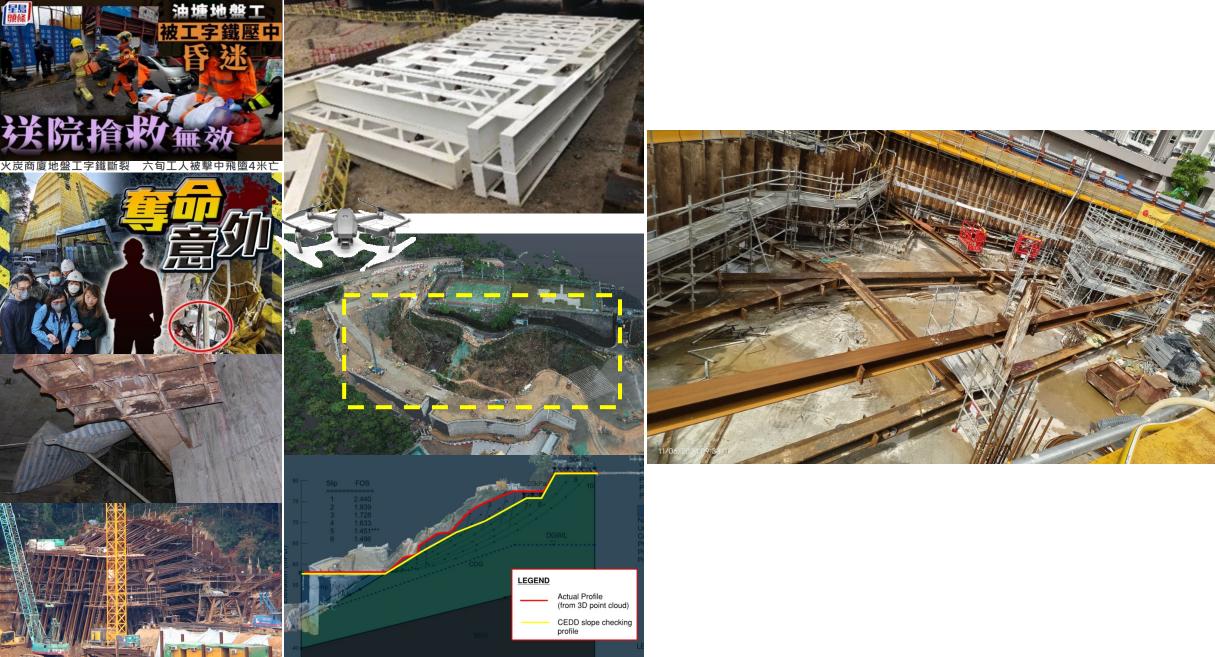


We Can Only Systemize if Permanent Works Allow



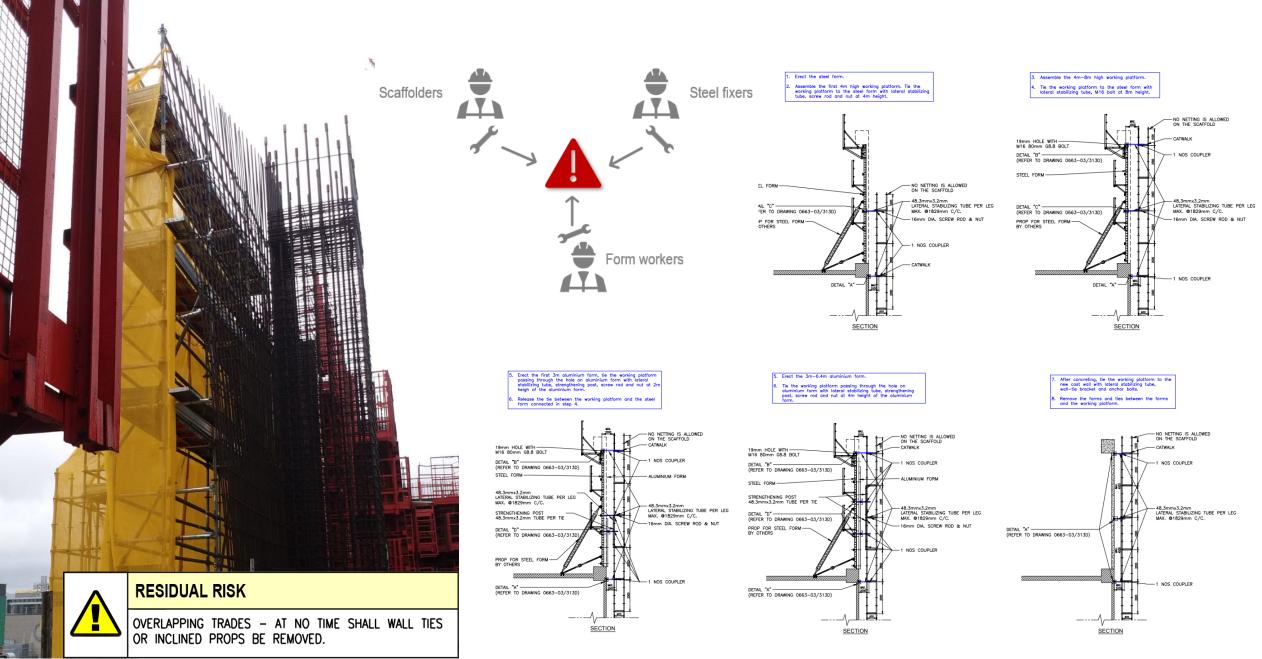
DfS on Temporary Works





DfS on Temporary Works





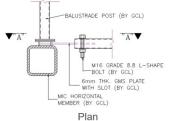
DfS on Temporary Works











Section A-A

Wall Tie Details for MIC

DfS on Temporary Works – Smart Sites (Technology)

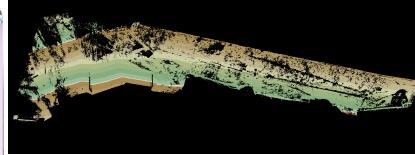


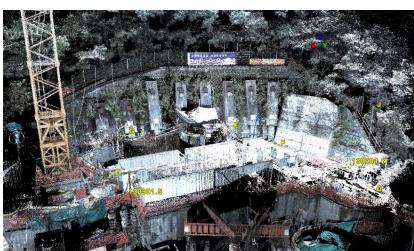












Sensor instrumentation monitoring

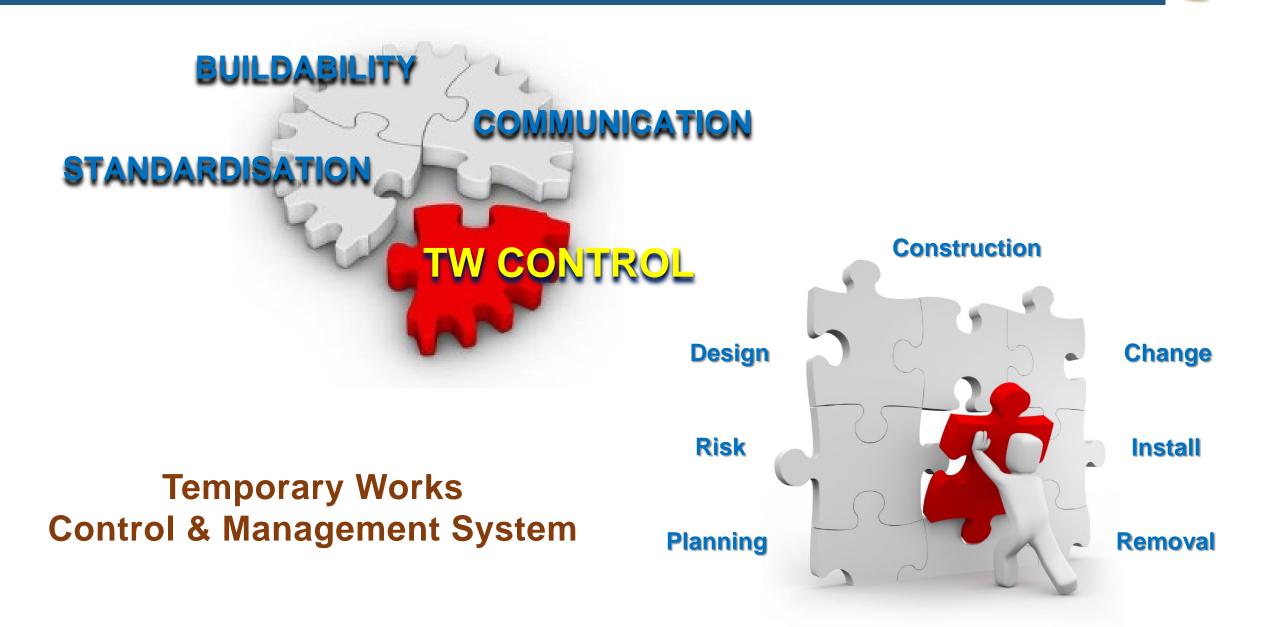
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Wireless tilting sensor



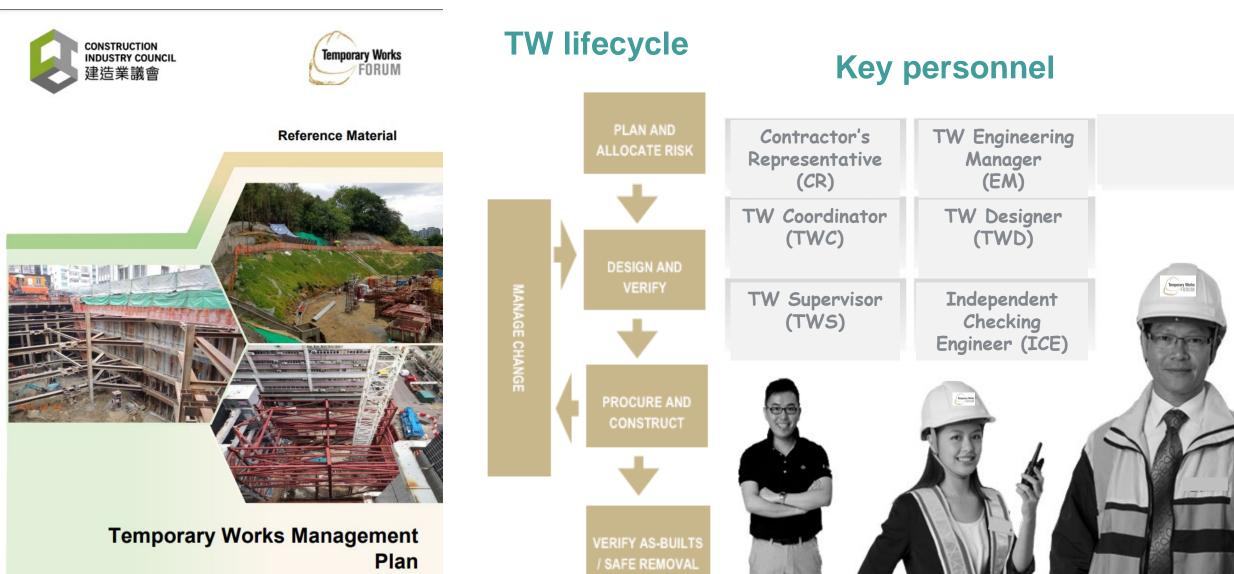
Control & Management of Temporary Works



Temporary Works

Temporary Works Management – A Guide to Good Practice





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March 2023

Control & Management of Temporary Works



TW Risk Category

Risk Category	TW Complexity	TW Designer	ICE Verification	TW Site Inspection and T4 Sign Off
А	MAJOR / COMPLEX	TWD is normally a reputable and competent engineering design	ring design and competent engineering specialist design consulting firm	TWC (and ICE - required only if specified in the contract)
в	MEDIUM	consulting firm or specialist subcontractor		TWC
С	MINOR / SIMPLE	TWD can be a qualified engineer of appropriate stream of membership of HKIE or equivalent or a competent design engineer with relevant working experience	ICE can be a registered professional engineer (civil, structural or geotechnical as appropriate) with relevant working experience independent of TWD	TWC

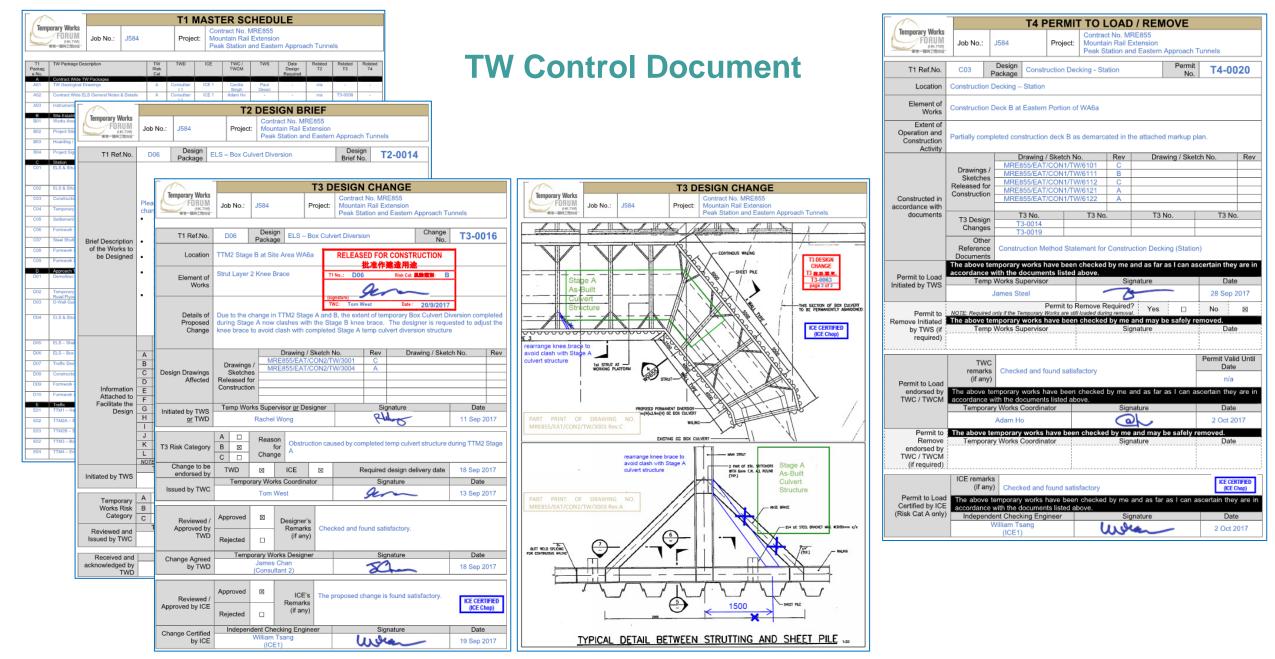


TABLE B2 - Risk Category Typical Examples

	Examples				
Typical TW	Risk Category A	Risk Category B	Risk Category C		
	MAJOR / COMPLEX	MEDIUM	MINOR / SIMPLE		
General	Tower crane bases and other support (e.g. wall ties) Propping of existing structures Bridge erection schemes Batching Plant Any works adjacent to operational railways	 Warehouses / sheds Temporary site compound facilities Noise enclosures / Temporary roofs 	 Reinforcement stability checks Minor temporary site compound facilities 		
Falsework / Formwork	 Complex falseworks systems or any proprietary falsework system > 20m high Falsework supporting inclined loads Mechanised formwork systems Single sided formwork > 6m high Inclined formwork systems (except minor stairs/cranked beams) Suspnded scaffolds / platforms 	 Any proprietary falsework system 10m-20m high (or >2 storeys) Any proprietary falsework system supporting > 1.4m thick slab Scaffold supporting loading platforms (>5kPa) Working platform (>5kPa) Cantilever scaffold (>0.9m) and 'bridge over' scaffolds > 3m using proprietary system Double sided formwork > 3m high Single sided formwork 3-6m high Column forms > 10m high Complex back-propping systems 	 Any proprietary falsework system < 10m high (or 2 storeys) Table forms or repetitive formwork systems Scaffold supporting loading platforms (>1.5kPa and < 5kPa) General duty working platform (>1.5kPa and < 5kPa) Bridge over' scaffolds using proprietary system < 3m Column forms < 10m high Double sided formwork > 0.4m and < 3m high Single sided formwork > 0.4m and < 3m high Scaffolding access on slopes Weather retaining scaffold structure or subject to high wind loads Simple back-propping systems 		
Platforms / Ramps / Covers	Traffic Decks and vehicle parapets Working platforms for plant / cranes / pliling rigs Barging points / Marine loading ramps Steelwork platforms supporting mobile / crawler cranes Temporary steelwork structures over public areas	Earth platforms and ramps (on sloping sites) for construction traffic or crawler crane	 Small span platforms with light loading Drilling rig shallow platforms Covers to protect utilities / openings Earth platforms for cranes < 120T 		
Excavation and Lateral Support	 Ground support schemes > 4.5m deep Strutted excavations > 4.5m deep Excavations with complex strutting schemes Excavations adjacent to sensitive structures Excavations with strutting imposing high loads on other structures 	 Ground support schemes 2m – 4.5m deep Strutted excavations 2m – 4.5m deep Open cut excavations > 4.5m deep Major temporary support to utilities suspended over excavations 	 Ground support schemes < 2m deep Strutted excavations < 2m deep Open cut excavations 1.2m - 4.5m deep (Open cut < 1.2m are exempt unless adjacent to slope or sensitive receivers) Vertical blinding < 3m deep Minor temporary support to utilities suspended over excavations 		
Geotechnical	Deep dewatering and re-charge schemes Loading on existing sea walls Ground improvement schemes Pipe jacking	 Pump test design reviews Pile load tests Ground support for mobile crane outriggers 	Earth haul roads / platforms < 3m high		
Hoardings / Fences / Barriers	 Catch fans over public areas Catch fans adjacent to operational railways Vehicle parapets 	 Hoardings / fences > 3m high Catch fans over site area 	 Hoardings / fences < 3m high Internal hoardings / partitions Non-proprietary edge protection systems / fences / gates 		
Lifting / Falling Objects	 Heaving lifting and hoisting schemes > 25T Jacking or underpinning schemes 	Temporary lifting and hoisting systems (5-25T) Man cages / general lifting receptacles / cages Hoists Complex lifting frame with complex CoG Complex lifeline systems	 Temporary lifting and hoisting systems (<5T) Simple life line systems Scaffolding / tower lifting 		
Mechanical Works	Temporary Ventilation Systems	Support frames for E&M equipment lifts	 Temporary drainage systems and diversions Temporary support of miscellaneous temp. E&M equipment (<1T) 		

Control & Management of Temporary Works





Temporary Works e-Training





Temporary Works e-Training – Level 1 – TW Overview

Temporary Works e-Training





CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY COUNCIL 建造業議會

Level 1

Proper discharge of the duties of a TWS or TWC under the TWMP Procedure is challenging

All TWSs & TWCs require adequate recogni training and support to properly carry out their duties.

If you are a CR or EM, are you actively supporting your TWSs and TWCs to do the right thing in accordance with the TWMP Procedure?

emporary Works

Click to gain a high level understanding of each of the key roles defined in the TWMP procedure

If you are appointed into any of these roles you should read and understand the TWMP procedure to have more detailed understanding of your responsibilities and the responsibilities of others under the procedure



Engineering



TWSs and TWCs are subjected to pressure to: • turn a blind eye back down from doing what is right

TWSs and TWCs cannot be expected to stand up to these pressures on their own. They need the technical & authoritativ support of their senior management, especially the CR and EMs.

To illustrate the types of pressures TWSs & TWCs are subjected to, please read and see what actions you would take in the following case study.

· avoid pointing out potential risks

Industry Sharing









Temporary Works outcomes are within our control



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